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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/932,262	08/17/2001	Christine Otero	CLICP018	3914
28875	7590	07/13/2007		
Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			EXAMINER ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/932,262		ODERO ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Michael Roswell		2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9, 10, 12, 14-16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson (US Patent 6,769,019), Sheldon et al (US Patent 6,072,486), hereinafter Sheldon and Anuff et al (US Publication 2002/0029296), hereinafter Anuff.

In regards to claims 1, 10 and 19, Ferguson teaches displaying a toolbar over a web browser on a computer (as can be seen in the browser of Fig. 5), presenting a portal to a user, wherein the portal is for aggregating content selected by the user, presenting a bucket to the user, recognizing when the user selects content on a website displayed on the web browser and drops the content in the bucket, and adding the selected content to the portal (taught as the dragging and dropping of selected hyperlinks into the graphical user interface [GUI] 246 of the invention, seen in Figs. 7 and 8, the hyperlinks then being listed in the "open" GUI as seen in Fig. 8, the open GUI being analogous to the claimed "portal". See Ferguson, col. 6, line 60 through col. 7, line 59).

However, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach the linking of a portal of a user to a toolbar, and the further presentation of a bucket on the toolbar.

Sheldon teaches a system and method for use with web browser toolbars, similar to those of Ferguson. Furthermore, Sheldon teaches the ability to customize the toolbar of a user

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interface by adding, deleting, or changing the function of an associated button (col. 1, lines 44-48), or further, dragging and dropping components into a toolbar or deskbar, as can be seen in col. 19, line 61 through col. 20, line 14, as the user can drag an address bar (similar to the bucket of Ferguson, as input is entered into the bar resulting in a desired output) into any deskbar. Sheldon further states that the deskbar may be placed in an application window, such as a web browser, at col. 6, lines 62-65. Thus the incorporation of the GUI 246, and its link to the displayed portal in Ferguson, is made possible by the toolbar customization of Sheldon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Sheldon before him at the time the invention was made to modify the web browser toolbar, portal and bucket of Ferguson to include the toolbar customization of Sheldon.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing the user with quick and easy access to the most frequently used application functions in a prominent area of the application GUI. See Sheldon, col. 1, lines 46-48.

Ferguson and Sheldon fail to explicitly teach the portal of a user being on a remote server coupled to the computer via a network. Anuff teaches a method for portal presentation similar to that of Ferguson. Furthermore, Anuff teaches the portal being on a remote server coupled to a user's computer via a network, at ¶ 0006.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, and Anuff before him at the time the invention was made to modify the portal and portal customization of Ferguson and Sheldon to include the remote portal server of Anuff. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of increased control over portal maintenance, administration and the like. See Anuff, ¶ 0004.

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Regarding claims 3 and 12, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a customization button on the toolbar.

Regarding claims 5 and 14, Sheldon shows in Figs. 18-20 a toolbar button for linking a user to their email.

Regarding claims 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, and 18 Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button for bookmarks, bookmark synchronization, and toolbar color.

Regarding claim 39, Ferguson and Sheldon teach adding functionality to a toolbar or deskbar, where that functionality may be the bucket of Ferguson, or a button with similar functionality, as taught above by Sheldon.

Regarding claim 40, Ferguson teaches dragging content into a bucket, the content being at least textual, as a user may drop hyperlinks into the bucket, at col. 6, line 60 through col. 7, line 59.

Regarding claim 41, Anuff teaches storing portal content at a remote server, at ¶ 0006.

Claims 2, 11, 20, 21, 23-25, 28-29, 31-33, 35, 36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom et al (US Patent 7,139,974), hereinafter Bascom.

Regarding claims 2 and 11, Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff have been shown to teach a web browser toolbar linked to a user portal with drag and drop content selection.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff fail to explicitly teach the toolbar including a sign on button linked to the portal upon the user signing in.

Bascom teaches the use of web browsers in a network environment, similar to those of Ferguson and Sheldon. Furthermore, Bascom teaches the use of sign on buttons in a web browser toolbar to allow access to secure information (col. 21, lines 3-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar button customization of Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff to include the secure sign on of Bascom.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the well known advantage of protecting information and data specific to a user.

Regarding claims 20, 28, 36, and 38, Ferguson teaches displaying a toolbar over a web browser on a computer (as can be seen in the browser of Fig. 5), presenting a portal to a user, wherein the portal is for aggregating content selected by the user, presenting a bucket to the user, recognizing when the user selects content on a website displayed on the web browser and drops the content in the bucket, and adding the selected content to the portal (taught as the dragging and dropping of selected hyperlinks into the graphical user interface [GUI] 246 of the

invention, seen in Figs. 7 and 8, the hyperlinks then being listed in the "open" GUI as seen in Fig. 8, the open GUI being analogous to the claimed "portal". See Ferguson, col. 6, line 60 through col. 7, line 59).

However, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach the linking of a portal of a user to a toolbar, and the further presentation of a bucket on the toolbar.

Sheldon teaches a system and method for use with web browser toolbars, similar to those of Ferguson. Furthermore, Sheldon teaches the ability to customize the toolbar of a user interface by adding, deleting, or changing the function of an associated button (col. 1, lines 44-48), or further, dragging and dropping components into a toolbar or deskbar, as can be seen in col. 19, line 61 through col. 20, line 14, as the user can drag an address bar (similar to the bucket of Ferguson, as input is entered into the bar resulting in a desired output) into any deskbar. Sheldon further states that the deskbar may be placed in an application window, such as a web browser, at col. 6, lines 62-65. Thus the incorporation of the GUI 246, and its link to the displayed portal in Ferguson, is made possible by the toolbar customization of Sheldon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Sheldon before him at the time the invention was made to modify the web browser toolbar, portal and bucket of Ferguson to include the toolbar customization of Sheldon.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing the user with quick and easy access to the most frequently used application functions in a prominent area of the application GUI. See Sheldon, col. 1, lines 46-48.

Ferguson and Sheldon fail to explicitly teach the portal of a user being on a remote server coupled to the computer via a network. Anuff teaches a method for portal presentation

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similar to that of Ferguson. Furthermore, Anuff teaches the portal being on a remote server coupled to a user's computer via a network, at ¶ 0006.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, and Anuff before him at the time the invention was made to modify the portal and portal customization of Ferguson and Sheldon to include the remote portal server of Anuff. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of increased control over portal maintenance, administration and the like. See Anuff, ¶ 0004.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff fail to explicitly teach the toolbar including a sign on button linked to the portal upon the user signing in.

Bascom teaches the use of web browsers in a network environment, similar to those of Ferguson and Sheldon. Furthermore, Bascom teaches the use of sign on buttons in a web browser toolbar to allow access to secure information (col. 21, lines 3-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar button customization of Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff to include the secure sign on of Bascom.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the well known advantage of protecting information and data specific to a user.

Bascom further teaches providing additional features on the toolbar upon the user signing in, one of the additional features being in association with an icon presented on the toolbar, taught as the three icons indicating availability of link references on a client toolbar, at col. 21, lines 27-32.

Regarding claims 21 and 29, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a customization button on the toolbar.

Regarding claims 23 and 31, Sheldon shows in Figs. 18-20 a toolbar button for linking a user to their email.

Regarding claims 24, 25, 27, 32, 33, and 35, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button for bookmarks, bookmark synchronization, and toolbar color.

Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Schultz et al (US Patent 6,453,339), hereinafter Schultz.

Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff have been shown to teach a web browser toolbar linked to a user portal with drag and drop content selection, and the customization of toolbar buttons.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff fail to explicitly teach a headlines button on the toolbar for displaying the headlines of the portal on the web browser.

Schultz teaches a method for presenting "channelized" data to a user, similar to the portal of Sheldon. Furthermore, Schultz teaches the aggregation of channelized headlines at col. 3, lines 19-47.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Schultz before him at the time the invention was

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made to modify the web browser, portal and button customization of Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff to include the headline display of Schultz.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing an intuitive and user-friendly interface for the management of portal data, at col. 1, lines 39-42.

Claims 22 and 30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, Bascom and Schultz.

Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom have been shown to teach a web browser, toolbar and portal that include a secure sign on button.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom fail to explicitly teach a headlines button on the toolbar for displaying the headlines of the portal on the web browser.

Schultz teaches a method for presenting "channelized" data to a user, similar to the portal of Sheldon. Furthermore, Schultz teaches the aggregation of channelized headlines at col. 3, lines 19-47.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, Bascom and Schultz before him at the time the invention was made to modify the web browser, portal and button customization of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom to include the headline display of Schultz.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing an intuitive and user-friendly interface for the management of portal data, at col. 1, lines 39-42.

Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Shafron (US Publication 2004/0165007).

Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff have been shown to teach a web browser toolbar linked to a user portal with drag and drop content selection, and the customization of toolbar buttons.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff fail to explicitly teach a search field included in the toolbar, wherein search results are displayed upon entry of a search term in the search field.

Shafron teaches the use of a toolbar similar to those of Ferguson, Sheldon and Anuff. Furthermore Shafron shows a search field included in the toolbar, and the subsequent display of related results, at Fig. 4, and further taught at ¶0035.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Shafron before him at the time the invention was made to modify the browser and toolbar of Ferguson and Sheldon to include the search field of Shafron.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing a consistently present search feature on a browser interface, as opposed to a user having to first access a search web page.

Claims 26 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, Bascom and Shafron.

Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, and Bascom have been shown to teach a web browser, toolbar and portal that include a secure sign on button.

However, Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom fail to explicitly teach a search field included with the toolbar of the web browser.

Shafron teaches the use of a toolbar similar to those of Ferguson and Sheldon. Furthermore Shafron shows a search field included in the toolbar, and the subsequent display of related results, at Fig. 4, and further taught at ¶0035.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, Bascom and Shafron before him at the time the invention was made to modify the browser and toolbar of Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff and Bascom to include the search field of Shafron.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing a consistently present search feature on a browser interface, as opposed to a user having to first access a search web page.

Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson, Sheldon, Anuff, Bascom, Shafron, and Schultz.

In regards to claim 37, the claim includes an aggregation of limitations present in the independent and dependent claims 1-36, and is therefore rejected for the above reasons.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 26 April 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 12 of the remarks, Applicant argues that Ferguson and Sheldon do not teach "linking the toolbar to a portal of a user". The examiner respectfully disagrees. As the bucket of Ferguson is linked to the user portal, any incorporation of the bucket into a toolbar (as done by Sheldon) therefore links the toolbar to the user portal.

Applicant further argues on page 16 of the remarks that Ferguson, Sheldon and Schultz fail to teach that "the toolbar includes a headlines button, wherein headlines of the portal are

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displayed on the web browser upon selection of the headlines button". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Schultz teaches a personalized electronic news page, containing headlines of information of interest. Sheldon teaches the creation of links to web pages similar to Schultz, as can be seen from the links buttons in Fig. 18. Therefore, any link button referring to the headlines page of Schultz is a "headlines button" on the toolbar, and would display headlines to the user upon activation of the button.

Applicant's further arguments with respect to claims 1-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

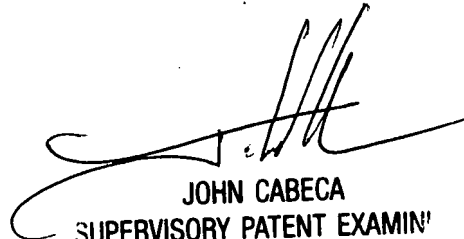
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Roswell
7/03/2007



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